

VII. *Some Account of the Herbarium of Professor Pallas. By Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., F.R.S. and A.S., V.P.L.S.*

Read December 20, 1808, and March 21, 1809.

THE Herbarium of the celebrated Professor Pallas has lately come into my hands. It was brought to this country from Russia by the well known travellers Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, who purchased it of him while on a visit at his house in the Crimea, and afterwards, in May 1808, sold it by auction in London.

It contains some thousands of specimens in very fine preservation, especially those which belong to the Russian empire, collected in his various journeys undertaken to investigate and publish the Natural History of that extensive country. The plants are the best prepared of any I have ever seen, except a collection a few years ago from Cayenne, taken from the French, who excel so much in their manner of preparing their collections of Natural History in the countries they explore; and who have of late years brought home so many valuable ones from New-Holland, and from countries within the tropics.

It also contains many hundreds of specimens given to Pallas by various celebrated botanists. George Forster, who accompanied his father with Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, and who afterwards was engaged by the Empress Catherine to join in a similar expedition, which never took effect,

sent

sent to Pallas fine specimens of all the plants gathered during his voyage with Cook. I find several species here not in his own Herbarium, which I purchased some years ago from his father-in-law Professor Heyne.

All the plants collected in Billings's expedition, by Dr. Merke, the naturalist employed in that voyage, and others, appear to be here; but I have not been able to find among them a celebrated plant mentioned by Sauer in his account of that expedition, and called there *Zemlenoi Laudou*, or frankincense of the earth, (see page 28,) unless it be *Cachrys odontalgica*. Sir Joseph Banks sent Pallas a fine collection of specimens, which were collected by him and Dr. Solander in their celebrated voyage with Captain Cook. There are also a great number of species from Professor Thunberg, and Grecian plants from the late much lamented Dr. Sibthorp. Among these is the true Hellebore of the ancients, found by him on mount Olympus, the *Helleborus officinalis* of Dr. Smith's *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*. I find also many plants of the *Flora Austriaca* from Jacquin, and several of Forskahl's, communicated by Vahl. Cavanilles appears to have sent to Pallas many plants from Spain. Here is also a curious collection from Persia, made chiefly in the neighbourhood of Gilan by Gmelin; and in it I observe the *Ferula assafœtida*, but without fructification. There are many specimens of Russian plants from Gmelin, Georgi, and others, all named and numbered according to their works, and having synonyms of the older authors prefixed: also from Steller, with names and numbers from his unpublished *Flora Ochotensis* and other MS. works mentioned by Pallas in the preface to his *Flora Rossica*.

Pallas's plants of his own collecting are very rich in duplicates; of some there are as many as fifteen or twenty, in every state he could find them both in flower and fruit; and whenever
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he discovered the same species altered by soil or situation, he seems never to have neglected preserving it. Every specimen is named in his own hand-writing, and the habitats noted, sometimes with observations: as for instance, with respect to his *Phlomis Herba-venti*, of which Willdenow makes a new species *Ph. pungens*, he observes that a decoction of this plant is used by the Russians as one of the best means of hardening steel. In this Herbarium I find the greatest part of the plants figured in the *Flora Sibirica* of Gmelin; several very good specimens of that fine plant *Campanula punctata*; and those figured in Amman's *Stirp. Rarior.* with *Cypripedium guttatum*, which our President informed me he had never been able to find in any other collection. The plants of *Flora Rossica*, and those of Pallas's Travels; all his *Astragali* and *Salsolæ*, and all the plants collected in his last tour in the Crimea are here, besides a great number of new species not noticed in any of the above-mentioned works, and which no doubt he intended to have published in the continuation of that splendid work the *Flora Rossica*, of which plates have been already engraved sufficient, as I understand from Dr. Clarke, to make another volume; and which, I hope, will soon make its appearance, as it only waits for some bookseller to undertake it: some of these plates are already cited by Professor Georgi in his *Beschreibung des Russischen Reichs*. I find Pallas, in the MS. to some of his specimens, has changed their names from those published in some of the volumes of the Petersburg Transactions, and in his own Travels, but for what reason I know not. He calls *Phlomis alpina*, *Leonurus altaicus*; and *Solidago palmata*, in the French edition of his Travels, by Lamarek, in a note vol. vi. page 399, appears again in the same volume page 166, under the name of *Senecio palmatus*, and in his Herbarium by that of *Senecio davuricus*; so that it requires some time and pains to make out his species.





Lobelia sepalifolia.



Pentstemon frutescens.



species. Of *Moluccella grandiflora* of the *Species Plantarum* by Willdenow, which is *M. diacanthophylla* of Pallas in *Nov. Act. Petrop.* vol. x. page 380, table 11, the very specimens from which the figures seem to have been made, are named in his MS. *Moluccella quadrangularis, species nova e deserto Buscarico*. A plant which he describes in the Appendix to his Travels as *Planta Salsa*, &c., and supposes it to be a *Cacalia*, I have not been able to discover as yet, unless he has placed it in another genus, which is most likely, or that somebody is more fortunate than myself in the possession of it. Lamarck observes in the preface to Pallas's Travels, that he mentions the same plants repeatedly, even the most common ones,—which certainly is sometimes the case; because, perhaps, he thought that they would be better understood by the generality of his readers, and did not like to give details of new species there, which he intended to publish in a work devoted to that purpose. As I am preparing to give a catalogue of all the species found in his Herbarium, with the observations I there find in MS., I shall now only submit to the Society an account of some of the most remarkable species that I have already noticed; and express a hope that in future every botanist sent on similar expeditions may execute his charge with as much assiduity as Pallas has done, and bring us home as extensive collections.

PENTSTEMON FRUTESCENS.

TAB. VI. Fig. 1.

PENTSTEMON caule frutescente ramoso.

Digitalis Dasyantha. *Pall. MSS.*Habitat in Camtschatkâ et Unalashka. *Pall. MSS. 7.*

LOBELIA

LOBELIA SESSILIFOLIA.

TAB. VI. Fig. 2.

LOBELIA caule herbaceo folioso glabro simplicissimo, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis serrulatis sessilibus utrinque nudis, pedunculis axillaribus folio brevioribus.

Lobelia camtschatica. *Pall. MSS.*

Habitat in Camtschatka. *Pallas. 4.*

This singular species has so much the habit of some species of *Euphorbia*, that without fructification it might easily be mistaken for one of that genus. The stems are above a foot in height, without any sort of pubescence, round, shining, and striated; naked towards the base, and marked with a few scars from the fall of the leaves, which are of a dull green, with their edges finely serrated, conspicuously veined on their lower side, but nearly veinless above, and appear to be affixed in a spiral direction.

PHELIPÆA.

Tourn. Cor. p. 47. t. 479. Desfont. in An. Mus. Hist. Nat. 10. p. 298. t. 21. Juss. in An. Mus. Hist. Nat. 12. p. 445.

PHELIPÆA FOLIATA.

TAB. VII.

PHELIPÆA caulibus parcè foliatis simplicibus unifloris, corollæ laciniis subovatis.

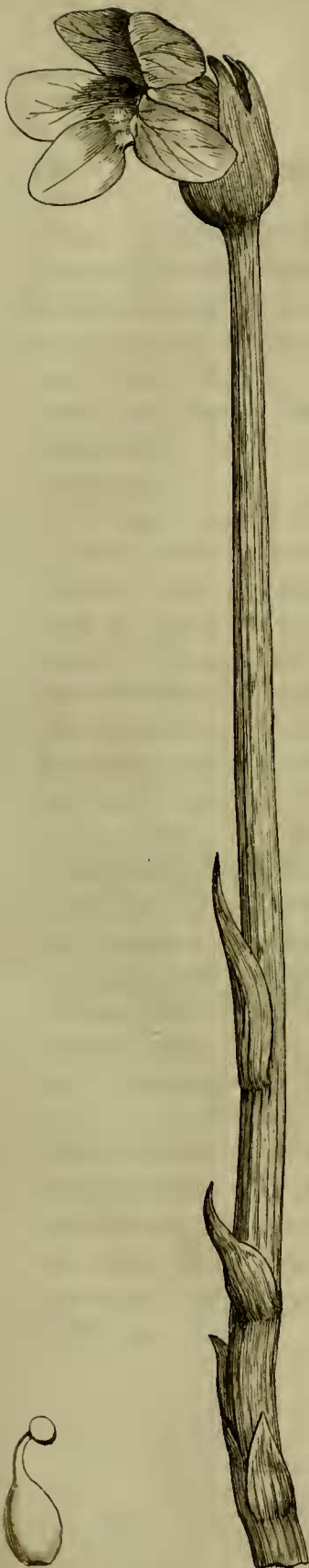
Orobanche Phelypæa. *Marsch. v. Bieberst. Terek und Kur, in Kæn. An. Bot. 2. p. 447. synonymo Tournefortii excluso.*

O. coccinea. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 354. sine synonymo Tournefortii.*

Lathræa Phelypæa. *Pall. MSS.*

Habitat in monte Caucaso et Tauriâ. *Pall. MSS. 4.*

This



Phelipaea foliata?



This new addition to the Genus *Phelipæa* of Tournefort, again re-established by Desfontaines from his MSS. and the original drawing of Aubriet in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, and confirmed by the authority of Jussieu, throws considerable light upon the character of that curious genus; and is the more interesting, that no specimens of the *Rhelipæa Tournefortii* now remain in his Herbarium, or are known to exist in any other collection.

The specimens of *Phelipæa foliata* in the Pallasian collection rise from a short scaly root a little fibrous below, to from ten to eighteen inches in height; the stems striated and a little flexuose, leafy towards the base, but naked a considerable way below the flower. The specimens from Caucasus, when magnified, appear a little villose; those from Tauria are shining, and without any sort of pubescence. The calyx is bilabiate, with the upper lip three-cleft, the divisions approaching each other and a little incurved; the under lip is deeply two-parted, with the divisions more obtuse and longer than in the upper lip. The tube of the corolla is curved, the limb bilabiate with the upper lip two-parted, the divisions nearly oval, and the lower lip three-parted and considerably longer. The filaments are broad, compressed and approaching in pairs, two of them considerably shorter, and are inserted in the tube of the corolla. The anthers are large, with two cells, and of a shape nearly resembling a heart inverted with a double point. The style is round and incurved; the stigma very large, and nearly hemispherical. The capsule is oval, with the seeds affixed to four fleshy branched receptacles adhering longitudinally to its sides, and ramifying throughout the whole of its interior, but without appearing to unite with one another. The seeds are very small, nearly oval, shining, and exceedingly numerous, covering every lobe and sinus of the receptacles.